Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once a week, By PHILO WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1828.

[VOL. IX.....NO. 420.

Terms.....At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, cheapness of provisions, &c. the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. *Advertisements* will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage ——— be paid on all letters addressed to the ———, or they may not be attended to.

POETRY.

[BY REQUEST.]

THE HUNTERS OF KENTUCKY,

As sung by N. M. Ludlow, in the New Orleans and Western Country Theatres.

Ye gentlemen and ladies fair,
Who grace this famous city,
Just listen if you have time to spare,
While I rehearse a ditty;
And for an opportunity,
Conceive yourselves quite lucky,
For 'tis not often here you see
A hunter from Kentucky.
Oh, Kentucky! the hunters of Kentucky,
The hunters of Kentucky.

We are a hardy free born race,
Each man to fear a stranger;
Whate'er the game, we join in chase,
Despising toil and danger;
And if a daring foe annoys,
Whate'er his strength and forces,
We'll show him that Kentucky boys
Are "alligator horses."
Oh! Kentucky, &c.

I s'pose you've read it in the prints,
How Packingham attempted
To make old Hickory Jackson wince,
But soon his schemes repented;
For we with rifles ready cock'd,
Thought such occasion lucky,
And soon around the general flock'd
The hunters of Kentucky.
Oh! Kentucky, &c.

You've heard, I s'pose, how New Orleans
Is fam'd for wealth and beauty—
There's girls of every hue it seems,
From snowy white to sooty:
So Packingham he made his brags,
If he in fight was lucky,
He'd have their girls and cotton bags,
In spite of old Kentucky.
Oh! Kentucky, &c.

But Jackson he was wide awake,
And wasn't scared at trifles,
For well he knew what aim we take
With our Kentucky rifles;
So he led us down to Cyprus swamp,
The ground was low and mucky,
There stood John Bull in martial pomp,
And here was old Kentucky.
Oh! Kentucky, &c.

A bank was rais'd to hide our breast,
Not that we thought of dying,
But that we always like to rest,
Unless the game is flying;
Behind it stood our little force,
None wish'd it to be greater,
For every man was half a horse,
And half an alligator.
Oh! Kentucky, &c.

They did not let our patience tire,
Before they show'd their faces;
We did not choose to waste our fire,
So snugly kept our places;
But when so near to see them wink,
We thought it time to stop 'em,
And 'twould have done you good, I think,
To see Kentuckians drop 'em.
Oh! Kentucky, &c.

They found at last 'twas vain to fight
Where lead was all their booty;
And so they wisely took to flight,
And left us all our beauty.
And now if Danger e'er annoys,
Remember what our trade is;
Just send for us Kentucky boys,
And we'll protect you ladies.
Oh! Kentucky, &c.

THE HONEST MAN.

All are not just because they do no wrong;
But he who *will not* wrong me *when he may*,
He is the TRULY JUST. I praise them
Who in their daily dealings *pilfer not*;
But him who spurns a secret fraud,
Where *he* might plunder and defy surprise,
His be the praise, who, looking down with scorn
On the false judgment of the partial herd,
Consults his own dear heart, and boldly dares
To *be* (not *merely to be thought*) an *Honest man*.

RALEIGH, MAY 23.

We are pleased to hear, that upwards of $20,000 have been subscribed to the Stock of the *Ocracock Navigation Company*; and that a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at Washington on the first Monday of next month, for the purpose of organizing the Company.

As soon as a fit season shall arrive, the Engineer of the State will make a Survey of the Inlet, as directed by the Act for incorporating the Company. *Register.*

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Though the use of wine is forbidden to the Turks by the Koran, taverns where that liquor is sold are said to be now as ——— Constantinople as in any European city.

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Louis Bonaparte, the ex-King of Holland, who has resided many years in Florence, has just purchased a hotel there, and signified his intention of making it his permanent residence.

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Notwithstanding the very large number of churches recently erected in Boston, we observe, by the papers, that 50 pews in a new Unitarian church, in the south part of the city, were lately sold for $15,000.

SPEECH OF MR CARSON,

Of North Carolina, on the subject of refunding to the state the sum of $22,000, money which she paid to Indians of the Cherokee tribe, for reservations of land, delivered in the House of Representatives, during the late session of Congress.

The question being upon the motion of Mr. *Carson*, "that the House do recede from their disagreement to the Senate's amendment"—after Mr. *Alston* resumed his seat,

Mr Carson rose and said:

Nothing, Mr. Speaker, could have induced me to obtrude myself upon the indulgence of the House, at this late period of the session, but a sense of the responsibility which devolves upon me, as one of the representatives of North Carolina. I am aware, Sir, that it will afford the House but little pleasure to listen to an argument of any length, upon this, or any other subject, at this time, and I beg leave to assure them, that it will afford me equally as little to inflict one upon them. But, sir, I hope I shall find an apology for the time I may occupy in the subject now before us, in the opposition it has met with from the honorable member from Kentucky, (Mr. Clarke,) and others, to only solicit the indulgence, but the attention of the House, while I endeavor to explain the grounds upon which this claim depends. The alarm, Sir, which this claim appears to have conjured up in the imagination of certain gentlemen, and the objections to which they think it obnoxious, I am confident, I shall be able to shew are not only gratuitous, but wholly unfounded.

The most prominent objection of the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Clarke,) is, "that if we pass this claim, it will be a *precedent*, by which other States can come in, and with equal justice demand similar remunerations from the Government"—and by way of alarming our fears, we are told "that her Mammoth Majesty, the great State of New York, will come down upon us, and swallow up the Treasury. Sir, these objections exist only in the imagination of gentlemen, and not in fact; and I must be further permitted to say, that it seems to me, that gentlemen have racked their ingenuity to get up objections to this claim—and which, after being produced, would appear much better adapted to the quibbling, special pleading of a county court, than to the grave deliberations of a national legislature; and I assure gentlemen, that I do not envy them any part of the distinction they may have obtained in their efforts against this measure.

Sir, no State in the Union has such strong claims upon the Government as North Carolina, with the exception of Georgia. And our claims are founded upon the following reasons:

During our revolutionary struggle, it will be recollected, that the Cherokees seized that opportunity to wage war upon the frontier settlements of North Carolina. That State subdued them, and was at the whole expense of the expeditions fitted out against them. Some time in the year of 1777 or 8, a treaty was held by commissioners on the part of that State, as an *independent sovereignty* with that tribe of Indians, at Long Island on the Holston river. This treaty I have never seen myself, and therefore, can only speak of it upon the authority of others, and it may admit of doubt whether it could now be found, inasmuch as printing presses were not known in that section of country at that day. But if to be found at all, it will be in manuscript in the archives of our State, or what I think equally probable among the old papers of a late distinguished citizen of my county, who was one of the commissioners that held the treaty; I mean Sir, Col. Weightstile Avery; and this presumption is founded upon my knowledge of the correctness with which he transacted all his business, and his great care in the preservation of important papers.

But Sir, the fact of the existence of the treaty cannot be doubted, for the fact of North Carolina acting under its stipulations from the time of its ratification till the year 1785, when the general Government made a treaty called the treaty of Hopewell, is well known to all the citizens of North Carolina, who lived at that day, and by none better than my honorable colleague (Mr. Alston) who has already stated the fact.

It is also known to our Senators and to Judge White, from Tennessee, who stated the fact to the Senate, when this question was before them. By this treaty, North Carolina extinguished the Indian title to all the lands within her limits: she permitted the Indians, however, to hold as hunting grounds, certain portions of the country as described by the treaty—over which, however, North Carolina assumed the control, and sold to her citizens considerable quantities of this country, subject to the Indian occupancy; and, Sir, North Carolina went on in her own way, managing her Indians as best suited her interest, (as she had an undoubted right to do,) with reference, however, to their interest, as well as her own, and, Sir, might have continued her control and management to this day, had it not been for the improper, nay, Sir, the unjust interference of the confederated government. What did the government do? Why, Sir, in the year 1785, she extends her paternal care over those Indians, takes them from under the guardian-ship and control of North Carolina, and prohibits them from holding any treaty with any power on earth except themselves. But further, Sir, by the aforesaid treaty of 1785, this government *retrocedes* to the Indians the very lands which they had previously ceded to North Carolina by the treaty of Long Island, before alluded to; and what is more, Sir, North Carolina entered her solemn protest against the interference of this government, between her and her Indians at the time, and that protest is now of record in the archives of the other branch of Congress, and can be seen by any gentleman, who will give himself the trouble to walk there and examine. Nor is this all: not content, Mr. Speaker, with giving away our lands, they were also graciously pleased to impower the Indians to cut the throats, or otherwise treat our citizens, who dare cross within their boundaries to disturb their rights, in any manner, that to their discretion and *humanity* might seem fit. (See 5th Art. Treaty of Hopevell.) Nor does it stop here, Sir, for so wonderfully anxious was the government at that time to insure the Indians against any injury to which they might by possibility be subjected from North Carolina, or even herself, that she, by treaty, authorized that nation to send a delegate here, who should take a seat upon this floor, and mingle in the councils of this nation; and, Sir, if there is any virtue in the treaty of Hopewell, that nation can now send her delegate here, and we could not refuse him his seat, for that article of the treaty has never been repealed or altered by any subsequent treaty. (See 12th Art. Treaty of Hopewell.) I shall not stop now, Mr. Speaker, to inquire into or comment upon the very respectable figure the American Congress would cut, in the eyes of foreign powers, with some Cherokee chief among us, assisting in our deliberations, and giving his aid in the directions of the councils of this nation. Matters went on in this disputed condition, between us and the Indians, till the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and the election of Gen. Washington as President. Mutual complaints were made to him upon the part of North Carolina, and the Indians; for North Carolina persisted in her right to her lands, and continued to sell, and her citizens continued to live, on parts retroceded by the treaty of Hopewell. Gen Washington appealed to the Senate to know whether he should send an armed force and remove the whites, or whether he should issue a commission and peaceably purchase out the claim of the Indians, which claim they held by the treaty of Hopewell. The Senate advised by all means to send a commission and hold a treaty. Said they, we have placed this incumbrance upon North Carolina, it is but just that we should remove it, and accordingly the treaty of 1791, held upon Holston river was effected, and from that time to this, the government has recognised and acknowledged the obligation she was under to remove the incumbrance, which, by her own officious unjust act, she imposed upon us, and hence the various treaties which the government has made for the extinguishment of the Indian title in North Carolina, among which may be numbered, the treaty of Philadelphia, concluded in 1794, confirming the boundary established in 1791; also the treaties of Tellico, concluded in October, 1798, &c. and the treaties of 1817 and 1819.

And now Sir, I demand of the gentleman from Kentucky, and others who have said "that New York and other States could come in and with equal justice claim similar remunerations," when did New York by treaty extinguish all the Indian title to lands within her limits? And if she has done so, has the general Government *retroceded* it to the Indians against the solemn protest of that State, as was done in the case of North Carolina? No, sir, this has never been done, and how it is that gentlemen can get up here and gravely state that New York or any other State, stands upon the same footing with North Carolina, as regards her claims upon the Government, is to me not only surprising, but utterly incomprehensible.

[Conclusion next week.]

"Towards Mr. Clay, as a politician, Mr. Jefferson constantly manifested a very strong repugnance, and often said that he was merely a splendid orator, without any valuable knowledge from experience or study, or any determined public principles founded in sound political science, either practical or theoretical."

MANSION HOTEL,
SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA,
BY EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, Sept 17, 1827. 82

Summer Retreat.

THE subscriber informs the public, that the *Catawba Springs* Establishment is now ready for the reception of Visiters; and that, on account of the hard times, he has reduced his charges to the following rates:

Boarding, per week,	$4 50
Three days or more, per day	75
Servants per week	2 75
Less than one week, per day	50
Stabling horses, per week	2 50
Less than one week, per day	50
Children, under ten years of age, per week	3 00
Less than one week, per day	50

CHARLES JUGNOT.

June, 1828. 4t22

Hiram Turner's Estate.

SPECIAL letters of administration on the estate of HYRAM TURNER, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, he hereby gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

HENRY D. TURNER, *Ad'mr.*

June 10th, 1828. 3t21

Estate of Nathan Neely.

THE subscriber having this day qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of *Nathan Neely*, late of Rowan county, deceased, hereby gives notice for all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to come forward and make payment; and all those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them to me, properly authenticated, for payment, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

ROBERT N. FLEMING, *Executor.*

May 19th, 1828. 5t21

State of North Carolina, Surry county.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained letters of administration on the estate of Elisha Harrison, dec'd. the heirs of said Elisha Harrion are hereby notified to come forward (if any they are) and receive their distributive share of said estate, or it will be disposed of as the law directs. 5t22

JOHN DEBRUSE, *Adm'r.*

Rockford, 3d June, 1828.

Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. This property includes about 60 town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz: A valuable *Tannery*, including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a patent Bark-Mill; also, a good dwelling-house, with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, living in Charlotte.

ROBERT M'KENZIE.

Cabarrus county, May 22, 1828. 16tf

Runaway taken up.

JUNE the 7th, 1828: This day, committed to the Jail of this county, a negro man, who says he belongs to John Steward, of Lancaster District, S. Carolina, near Waxaw creek. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, tolerably black, between 22 and 23 years old, no particular marks perceivable on him. His owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN M. THOMAS, *Jailor for*
[3t21] *Davidson county.*

Dying Establishment,
By Joseph Woodworth,

WHO respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has taken the House on Main Street, in said town, two doors east of the Court-House, formerly occupied by Jacob Krider, Esq. as a store; where he is prepared to carry on the

Dying Business,

in all its various branches. Silks, Cottons, and Woollens, will be dyed any color that may be desired, and he will warrant his colors to stand. All kinds of Merchants' Goods will be dyed, and finished off as neat as when imported. Ladies Dresses dyed by pattern or otherwise, any color. Gentlemen's Coats and Pantaloons scoured and finished off in neat style. Ladies' Leghorn Hats and Straw Bonnets dyed and finished equal to any in the United States. Mourning Dresses dyed and finished on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner.

The public are requested to patronize the subscriber's establishment. His utmost endeavors shall be exerted to give the most entire satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with any business in the above line.

JOSEPH WOODWORTH.

Salisbury, June 3d, 1828. 3t20

BLANK BANK BONDS,

OF the new form now required, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury.

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a line of PACKETS between *Philadelphia* and *Wilmington*, N. C. takes this method to inform the public, that a Vessel will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C. about every ten days, except when prevented by ice in the Delaware.

Goods and Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Messrs. *Hortons & Hutton*, of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. *Stow & Whittier*, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having *three good Vessels* in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well filled up for the accommodation of *Passengers*; he therefore trusts to meet with encouragement.

JAMES LATTON, Jr.
Smith's Wharf.

Philadelphia, March, 1828. 3mt24

To the Public.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware,

of all descriptions, from New-York and Philadelphia, where they were selected by himself, with care, and bought for cash, and which are offered on the most reasonable terms. He will sell for cash at the lowest prices—otherwise, on time. Country Produce bought, at the highest market prices. Arrangements are made to receive Goods monthly, from the above named places; which will keep up a good supply of Fresh Goods. Call at his Store in Salisbury, and examine for yourselves. JOHN MURPHY.

N. B. Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Rum, Wines, French Brandy, &c. &c. Also, for sale, as above, *Swaim's* GENUINE *Panacea*, fresh from the proprietor in Philadelphia.

May 8th, 1828. 13t26

Superb Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being determined to return to the eastern part of the State to reside next winter, offers for sale his valuable *Plantation* in Rowan county, containing *three hundred and twenty-one acres*; all of which is of a superior quality. Those who have seen the land, say it is equal to any in the county. There are excellent buildings of every description on the place. Persons who want a healthy situation, a good stand for a Store, and an elegant farm, will be very much pleased with the land. The land is ten miles west of Salisbury, on the Sherrell's Ford road, adjoining the lands of Mr. Allmand Hall, Mr. Joseph Cowan, and others. I deem it unnecessary to say any thing further, as it is presumed the purchaser will view the premises.

RICHARD C. HOLMES.

June 4th, 1828. 18

Mills and Lands.

THE valuable *Mills* and *Lands* formerly the property of George Saner, dec'd. are offered for sale by the late purchasers. This land lies on Dutchman's creek, 4 miles east of Mocksville, adjoining the Giles Mumford tract, and is equal to any land in Rowan county, with a large proportion of superior meadow; the Mills are of superior construction, and have now a very good and increasing run of custom; the water power can very conveniently be made to drive any kind of Machinery. For other particulars, and terms, apply to Thomas D. Gibbs, one of the proprietors, on the premises.

16tf THOMAS D. GIBBS
JOSEPH HANES,
PETER SANER,
JACOB SANER,
May 23*d*, 1828. MARTIN SANER.

N. B. Another tract, belonging to Peter Saner, adjoining the above, containing 225 acres, will be sold in connexion with the above, or separately as may best suit the purchaser; which is likewise first rate land.

Also, will be sold, a lot adjoining the town of Mocksville, containing ten acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, with out-houses, and an excellent garden: this property will be sold low, on accommodating terms. Apply as above.

WAGONERS,
DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *WAGON YARD*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style. 09

Fayetteville, 1st, April, 1828.

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:

I JOSEPH WEIR, do hereby certify, that I, Miles Hill, Theodore Merrell, Thomas Gillespie and Jas. W. Tigret, those who were acting as Guard and who were accused of aiding me in getting out of the Jail in Charlotte, N. C. are innocent of the charge alleged against them, and that the above named had no agency in the transaction. Witness my hand and seal,

JOSEPH WEIR.

May 29*th*, 1828. 3t21

Wm. C. Means, R. Wallace, Geo. Fleming, J. L. Beard, C. S. C. G. W. Spears, G. M. Harris, Philip H. Moore, Jno. N. Spears.

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:

IN Equity: John Huson, S. Huson, and Mortimer Huson, by their guardian, Eli Hoyl, vs. John Friddle and wife Mary, and Joseph McKinzie: Original bill. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants in the above case reside out of the state; therefore, ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, for the defendants to appear at our next Superior Court of Equity to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainant, else the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. Witness John D. Hoke, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1828. 6wt23 JNO. D. HOKE, *C. M. E.*

SHERIFFS DEEDS,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

MR. SPEAKER STEVENSON.

Just before the House of Representatives adjourned, on the 26th ult. the Speaker rose and said:

Gentlemen: I avail myself of this moment of separation, to express my deep sense of gratitude and obligation, to those who have borne such kind and distinguished testimony to my official conduct, as the presiding officer of this House; and I should indeed be unworthy of it, if I did not frankly say, that I feel both *gratified* and *flattered*, at the *manner* and *circumstances* under which it has been done.

Next to the consciousness of an upright discharge of any public duties, and the confidence of my country, is the esteem and approbation of this House; and I hope I may be permitted to say, without vanity, that I have endeavored to merit it by unwearied zeal and assiduity and a devotion of my time and talents to its service.

This station, high and exalted as it is, has, at no time, been without its embarrassments and trials. Throughout this long and protracted session, it has been one continued source of severe responsibility, and unexampled labor. Aware of the difficulty, perhaps of the temerity, of attempting to please every one, I determined to pursue, fearlessly, what I believed to be the path of duty, regardless of consequences.

I came to this Chair, to gratify no private friendships; to indulge no personal or political antipathies; and I feel proudly conscious that its arduous duties have been discharged, with a single eye to the great interests of the nation; the character and dignity of this House, and my own honor.

Your kind and flattering vote of approbation, assures me that my efforts have not been wholly unavailing; and candor requires me to say, that amidst all the difficulties and embarrassments of the Chair, it has experienced, in an unexampled manner, your kindness, confidence, and support. If, gentlemen, in the course of this long and laborious session, the peace and harmony of our deliberations have been threatened, and our councils divided, under the influence of momentary excitements of passion or party, I trust they have now happily passed away, and that we shall separate in the spirit of peace and good will.

Here, or elsewhere, it is to be hoped, we have all but one object at heart—the good of our common country. Let me admonish you, gentlemen, that this country stands as a mighty land and sea mark in the map of the world. It is the beacon on the margin of the main, which serves as an example to other nations, whilst it denotes the proud pre-eminence of our own. Its future destinies and the blessings which we enjoy must vitally depend upon the character and deliberations of this House. The surest means of preserving these blessings and our Union unimpaired, is in a sacred and inviolable regard for the character of our liberties, and in a system of legislation, founded upon the principles of an honest policy, and dictated by the spirit of an enlightened and diffusive patriotism.—Let us do nothing then which shall shake these solid foundations of our Union and liberty, or impair the confidence of the people in our free institutions; but let our proceedings be marked with mutual forbearance, moderation, and wisdom. You will carry with you in your retirement, gentlemen, my best wishes for your health and happiness, and I ardently pray to Almighty God, that when we again reassemble, we may find our country flourishing, united, and happy.

In performing this last act of duty, and pronouncing the adjournment of this House to the first Monday in December, I bid you all an affectionate farewell.

Truth and fair argument against falsehood and sophistry.

We announce to the public, that we have now in the press, and shall shortly publish "*The case of the six Militia men fairly stated, with an apendix of public documents and other papers*," a pamphlet prepared by order of the Central Jackson Committee. This publication is calculated we think, to expose the falsehood and misrepresentation of the "Official Record," as a certain pamphlet lately issued at the office of the Raleigh Register is strangely misnamed. We invite the attention of all fair and impartial men to this subject, and fear not that they will be entirely satisfied, by the perusal of the pamphlet we are about to publish, that General Jackson has been, in relation to the transaction in question, most foully calumniated, a most wicked attempt made to impose upon the understandings of the good people of this State. *Raleigh gaz.*

Our friends from a distance can be supplied with any number of this publication, if orders are promptly forwarded, at the rate of eight dollars per hundred copies.

Old Wine—A demijohn containing 5 gallons of old Madeira wine, imported in 1815, was sold at Savannah on the 22d ult. at auction, for $70; and another of like size, having about one gallon out, for $50.

THE LIVERWORT.

The National Intelligencer contains the following letter from Dr. Physick to Dr. G. B. Taylor, of Washington, in answer to an inquiry from that gentleman respecting the medical properties of the Liverwort.

Philadelphia, May 3, 1828.

DEAR SIR: My experience in the use of the Liverwort is so very limited, that I do not feel authorized to offer an opinion respecting its *medical powers*. In the few instances in which I have consented to a trial of it, not the smallest benefit has resulted from its use. I am much pleased to find you so determined to resist quackery. In the present state of my information, I should by no means depend on the supposed efficacy of the Liverwort as a preventive or cure of phthisis, because it might take the place of other more appropriate and efficacious remedies.

I remain, dear sir, very respectfully, your faithful servant,

P. H. PHYSICK.

Geo. B. Taylor, M D.

[We are slow to put faith in the above opinion; for it is well known that the professors in our Medical Colleges are in the habit of decrying *every* specific, which is recommended without first receiving *their* sanction. That valuable medicine, *Swaim's Panacea*, having been pronounced by the Professors in Philadelphia, (among whom we find this same Dr. Physick) a *quack nostrum*, Mr Swaim immediately adduced a number of cases of cures by his medicine, which had been pronounced incurable by these very learned Professors. The fact is, we should distrust their judgment in matters that conflict with their spirit of *monopoly* in all things pertaining to medical science.] *Ed. Carolinian.*

Additional Evidence.....John Johnson Esq. U. S. Indian Agent at Piqua, Ohio, writes to the editor of the Gazette of that place, under date of 23d April, to this effect:

"As much has been written and published of late, on the properties of liverwort in the cure of consumption, it may be gratifying to the public to know, that among the Shawnese Indians, from time immemorial, this plant has been used in diseases of the lungs, pleurisies and colds, and that it has been found efficacious in cases of the cholic. They also apply it by way of poultice to bruises and swelled joints.

The genuine liverwort grows plentifully in the woods near this place. It is at this time showing itself above the ground; first appearance covered with down, like hoar-frost. In the month of June it is in perfection, to gather for preserving.

The stalk is at all times downy, and this is characteristic of the general plant. There are three kinds of it. It is held in high estimation by the Indians. Your ob't servant,

JOHN JOHNSTON, *Indian agent.*

Liverwort Tea.—As a cure for the consumption, this tea continues to be highly recommended.—Take a double handful of the plant, wash it clean, and pour half a gallon of boiling water upon it, and let it simmer an hour and a half. When cool it may be drank several times a day.—The leaves and stems only should be used—not the roots. *Piqua Gaz.*

Contingencies.—Uncle Sam's pockets are made to sweat prodigiously!—The Ithica Journal has the following humorous remarks on the contingencies of the last session of Congress:—Among the items we observe '528 lbs sealing wax, $396 75'—nearly two pounds to a man: '20,650 quills and pens, $695.50,' two-thirds of which must have been used for tooth picks! '202 1-2 doz. penknives; $423. 25'—a very convenient way of pocketing the people's money!—A little further on, are 'five razors, hone, soap and bowl, bought for the express purpose of *shaving* Uncle Sam; and the very *moderate* charge of $322.22 cents for soda water,' to *restore* the *tone* of his *stomach*, and $56 worth of 'towels' to wipe the sweat from the old gentleman's face! Five hundred and twenty eight pounds of sealing wax! My eyes! as they say in the play, what could Congress do with such a quantity? A thought has struck us; we have it—A part of it was used to stick the unprincipled opposition more firmly together, and the remainder was given to Mr. Wright of Ohio, to seal 'coalition circulars.'

But the last item 'beats the Dutch.' $32.22 worth of 'soda water.' My conscience! O! Uncle Sam, what a dry old fellow you are! The printers would call you a *wet soul.*'

A recent discovery has been made in the interior of South Carolina: the one and two dollar bills of the bank of the State of Georgia have been altered to represent 50, 20, and $100 bills.

PSALMODY.

At the late session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, the following proceedings took place in relations to the book of Psalms and Hymns:

The Committee to whom was referred the report on Psalmody, reported the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Rev. Archibald Alexander, D. D., Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D., Rev. Luther Halsey, Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely, D. D., Rev. James Carnahan, D. D., be a committee to receive the report and the papers of the Committee on this subject; and that they be authorized to make such a revision and alteration in the selection of hymns, as they may deem necessary, secure the copy right, and publish the whole, or a part of the selection made by said Committee, provided that the publication can be made without pledging the funds of the General Assembly.

TO THE REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS.

Notice.—The surviving officers of the Revolutionary army, who received commutation certificates, and the surviving non commissioned officers and soldiers of that army, (not on the persion list) who received certificates for the promised reward of eighty dollars, for enlisting for the war, and continuing in the service until its termination, are requested, respectively, as soon as may be possibly convenient, to send their names, and the names of the places where their nearest post offices are kept, by letter (under cover to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to Colonel Aaron Ogden, at the City of Washington, who will be there ready to receive them. This will supercede the necessity of appointing agents to transact the business at the Treasury Department, from whence, by this means, the proper papers will be sent, free from expense, to each individual, showing his right to the benefit of the act of Congress, lately passed in favor of the persons of the above description.

N. B.—Editors thoughout the United States, are requested to give two insertions to the above notice. t21

MEDICAL PRIZE.

The Editors of the American Medical Recorder have offered a premium of Fifty dollars, or a silver Cup of that value, for the best Essay on the medical subject to be named by the New Jersey Medical Society, who have also been requested to appoint a committee to examine the essays and award the premium. It will be seen, from the following resolutions, passed by that society, at their annual meeting in May, 1828, that they have undertaken the office.

"*Resolved*, That the following subject be proposed for a prize essay to be published in the Medical Recorder, for which the Editors offer a premium of $50, viz: The Prophylactic powers of the kine pock—the causes of its failing to prevent the small pox—The nature of Varioloid—under what circumstances it may be communicated—whether it is a species or milder form of the variola, and whether it can be communicated to the same system more than once."

"*Resolved*, That Doctors Augustus R. Taylor, Gilbert S. Woodhull, and William Van Deursen, be a committee to examine the essays and award the premium, agreeably to the tenor of the proposition made to the society by the editors of the Medical Recorder."

Dissertations offered for the premium must be delivered, free of expense, at the office of the Am. Med. Recorder, Philadelphia, on or before the first day of October next. The unsuccessful essays will be returned on application.

In the official journal of Don Miguel's party in Portugal, *la Trombeta Final*, or the last Trumpet, has been published a laboured defence and recommendation of the Inquisition, or Holy Office. To the influence of the infernal engine of persecution is particularly ascribed "*the tranquility and happiness enjoyed by Spain and Portugal, for the last three centuries, above all the other countries of Europe.*"

Austrian armies are now concentrated on the Turco Austrian frontier, and the Austrian troops in Italy are on their way to Dalmatia.

Austria, which is the most immediately concerned in the war which threatens to break upon its frontiers, is taking all necessary measures in the expectation of this contingency.

Coal Mine.—In sinking a well a short time since near Marion, in Twiggs county, Georgia, the digger penetrated a bed of Coal between four and five feet in depth. The Milledgeville Statesman says that "this coal ignites readily and possesses the properties common to the coal of England.

Geese.—One of these birds was hatching on a hill in our neighborhood, during the late snow storm. The winds blew and the snow descended and drifted around her, but she hung on like the tooth ache, until every part and parcel of her was covered, except her head: when the benefit of a removal occurred to her. She then "rose, reported progress," and we believe has had "leave to sit again." *Taunton (Massachusetts) Reporter.*

[From the BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN.]

MR. ADAMS' ECONOMY.

As the friends of Mr. Adams have boldly asserted that his Administration has been "the most economical, that ever was in the country," we will institute a very brief comparison between the expenses of the three first years of his Administration and the three last years of Mr. Monroe's Administration.

MONROE. Current expenditures, exclusive of Military pensions and the payments of the Public Debt.		ADAMS. Current expenditures, exclusive of Military pensions and the payments of the Public Debt.	
1822 ---	$7,879,444 11	1825 ---	$10,507,767 18
1823 ---	8,003,566 02	1826 ---	11,305,722 44
1824 ---	8,939,449 56	1827 ---	11,809,317 61
Total	$24,822,459 74	Total.	$33,507,767 18
Deduct Monroe's from Adams',	24,822,459 74		
			$8,685,307 44

Thus it appears, that *Mr. Adams* in the *first three years* of his administration has expended more than *Mr. Monroe* did in the *three last years* of his administration, by more than EIGHT MILLIONS AND A HALF of dollars. These statements come from the books of the Departments at Washington—they come from the Records of the Government, and cannot be denied.

What has been the cause of this ENORMOUS *increase* of expenditures? Both of the periods during which they occurred, were in times of *peace*. In what way has Mr Adams spent in *three years*, EIGHT MILLIONS *six hundred and eighty five thousand dollars more* than Mr. Monroe did, in the *same space of time?* The people of this country will be curious to hear this question answered. Will any friend of the present "*economical*" administration answer it? He *would* if he *could*.

Mr. Clay's speech.—In speaking of Mr. Clay's late speech at Baltimore, the Republican, of that city, says: "There is surely something in the atmosphere of the city of Baltimore unfriendly to *demagogues*—something that acts like a spell upon them—depriving them of all their *electioneering tact*. Mr. *Adams* came here last year, and his adherents here flattered themselves that his visit would gain them 500 *votes*; but before he was done with his "*Ebony and Topaz*," his cold "*How do you do, Sirs!*" and his *pump handle* shake of the hand, we believe the worthy managers who got up the affair, and indeed the whole party, were sick enough of him, and found they had gained a loss. Mr. *Clay* now comes here, and known to be the most finished *demagogue* of the age, much is expected by the party from *his* visit—the matter is so managed as to give him an opportunity to make a *speech*. And such a speech! His friends, if they too, had not, in the violence of their party feeling, lost their discretion, would surely never have allowed it to be published. A speech in which, while he is professing devotion to liberty and republican government, while he is complaining of persecution, he wishes his country to be visited with *War*, with *Pestilence* and with *Famine* sooner than Gen. *Jackson* shall be elected President!! A speech which exceeds in violence and abuse anything that the pensioned *Binns* has cast before the public!

Shameful.—On looking over the Adams Black Book, or report of the Retrenchment Committee, there is one item which is disgraceful. Page 31.

"*Paid for boot and shoe Blacking, for Indians,* $215

There must be some roguery about this. Indians wear Moccasins, we never saw one with boots and shoes; and then what a sum for a Cabinet to pay, which boasts that they expend the people's money "with an eye to the strictest economy." *Noah.*

"*Secret Service Money.*—In the eight years of Mr. Monroe's administration, he spent in "secret service money," that is, there was paid at the Treasury upon *his certificate without specification*, the sum of $6,230 35. Mr. Adams has, in three years, spent in "*secret service money*" $12,334 67!

We have had no war in the three last years—where was the necessity of employing secret agents, or of corrupting the servants of foreign courts?—Or was this money given to some *Favorite?*"

The Master's written instruction to John Wright, to spell write right.

I hold a right to write to you, John Wright, that you do not write *write* right, when you write it *wright*. You must not write *write*, wright; neither must you write it *right*—nor even should you write it *rite*. To write *write* right, you must write it *write*. If you are a good Wright, you will write *write write*, which will be right; so, if you wish to write the word *rite* right, you must neither write it wright, write, nor right. The sense [illegible] right—I will give you an example, John Wright: I *write*, you are *right*, he is a *wright*, we have a *right*, they have a *rite*. I have here spelt all right. Now, John Wright, write *rite* right.

Newburg Gazette.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the United States, has subscribed for ten thousand shares of Stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Company, amounting to one million of dollars, and has paid the first instalment.

Salisbury:

JUNE 24, 1828.

☞ *4th of July*.....The citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, are requested to meet at the Court-House, on Tuesday, (24th June) at the ringing of the bell, to enter into some suitable arrangements for celebrating the approaching anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence.

The Rowan Auxiliary Colonization Society, Will meet at the Court House in Salisbury, on Friday the 4th day of July. Members, and all others friendly to the objects of the society, are particularly requested to attend, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. It is expected an address will be delivered. T. G. POLK, *President.*

June 23d, 1828. t21

Pasquotank county has been set down by the Adams presses as decided for the administration: *Proof*.....At the last session of the county court of that county, an election for county solicitor took place, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of J. L. Baily, Esq.: the line was drawn, and the contest decided on presidential grounds:

Jackson.	*Adams.*
E. A. MacNally, 10.	C. R. Kinney, 4
	W. Beckwith, 2

This is said to be a fair test of the strength of parties in that county. Isaac N. Lamb is the Adams Electoral candidate in the district of which Pasquotank forms a part; and so confident have been the Raleigh Register, and some other papers of the same kidney, that the district was decided for the Administration, that they have familiarly spoken of it as "the district *belonging* to Isaac N. Lamb." But they will soon learn, if they are not already convinced of the fact, that Mr. Lamb has *not* a fee simple to the district—a bona fide *title* to the premises.

Distressing casualty.—Martin Shelly, son of John Shelly, of Guilford county, in this state, was struck dead by lightning, while in his father's house, during a thunder-storm on the 10th inst. Young Shelly was up stairs, endeavoring to fasten a window near the chimney at which the rain beat in, when the house was struck: his sister was near him; she was considerably shocked, and fell, but soon recovered: another person in the room, was uninjured.

The splendid Vases presented to Gov Clinton by the merchants of New-York, for his great exertions in the cause of Internal Improvements, and which originally cost about $3000, have been sold by the sheriff of Albany, to satisfy in part a debt of $6000, for the sum of $600: the purchaser has offered to restore them to the family on receiving the amount for which they were bid off at: and it is probable there is still patriotic feeling enough among the New-Yorkers to raise the money by public subscription, and redeem *this* part of the property especially, if none other.

Wolves are so numerous and troublesome about Wilmington, in this state, that the planters in the neighborhood turned out, *en masse*, on the 31st ult. for the purpose of hunting them. We have not heard the result of their encounter with the enemy.....of sheep.

Ex-Presidents.—Our readers will have seen an article in our last, relative to the passage of ex-president Monroe through the city of Washington, accompanied by his lady, on their way to New-York to visit their daughter, Mrs. Gouverneur; we have since seen it stated, in connexion with this circumstance, that this is the first visit of an Ex-President of the United States to that city, since it became the seat of Government. If a fact, it is rather a singular circumstance. Mr. Jefferson went out of office in 1808, Mr. Madison in 1816, and Mr. Monroe in 1824; all of whom reside within less than 100 miles of Washington; and that none of them should have visited the seat of government till now, is a strange *coincidence*.

Domestic Association.—A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Culpeper county, Virginia, was held on the 19th ult. for the purpose of forming an association to encourage the *wearing* of clothing manufactured in their own families, and for the promotion of domestic economy. A good plan: this is a much better way of resisting the oppression of the tariff, than menaces to dissolve the Union: it appears to be more in the spirit of our Republican institutions, and will be more likely to counteract the ruinous effects of the tariff on us, than angry threats to secede from the confederacy, and give ourselves up a prey to the inconceivable horrors of civil commotion and anarchy.

An honest man.—A Mr. Heber Stone, of Albany, New-York, lately purchased, as he thought, a *quarter* of a lottery ticket, which he gave to his son; in a short time the ticket of which this was a share drew the highest prize: [illegible] the share which he had given to his son, it proved to be the *half* of a ticket, and would have entitled him to half the high prize: Such, however, was the high sense of honesty which actuated this man, that he went to the lottery office, made a true statement of the case, and would receive only the quarter of the prize. Mr. Stone is in indigent circumstances; and had he been disposed to take advantage of the mistake, he might have enriched himself thereby, and have done it legally, too. Such integrity deserves its reward.

CELEBRATION in CHARLOTTE.

At a meeting of the citizens of Charlotte, assembled at the court house on the 5th inst. for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the 4th July next, William Davidson, Esq. was called to the chair, and J. D. Boyd, appointed secretary.

On motion of Col. John Sloan,

Resolved, that a committee of arrangements be appointed, consisting of four, whose duty it shall be to contract for a dinner, appoint an orator, and make such other arrangements as the importance of the occasion may require.

On motion of W. Morrison, Esq.

Resolved, that a committee of four be appointed to draft toasts for the occasion.

The following gentlemen were then appointed on the committees. Committee of arrangements, Eli Springs, Col. Jno. Sloan, David Parks, Esq. and Dr. Thomas Harris: Committee of toasts, Wm. Davidson, Wm. J. Alexander, Hugh Meenan, and J. M. Hutchison, Esqrs.

On motion of Col. Sloan, it was resolved that these proceedings be published in the Y. & C. Journal and W. Carolinian.

The Oration will be delivered by *A. P. Willis*.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, *Ch'n.*

J. D. BOYD, *Secretary.*

Charlotte, June, 1828.

Wool has increased in price at the north, since the passage of the new tariff.

The cotton factory of Mr. Morse, near Knoxville, Tennessee, was destroyed by fire on the 5th inst. Loss $2000. It is believed to be the work of an incendiary: being all the property Mr. Morse owned, the loss will be distressing to him.

Gen. Macomb.—It is said, in the New-York Spectator, that Gens. Gaines and Scott do not acquiesce in the right of General Macomb to command them. Gen. Harrison denied it on the floor of the Senate; and Gen. Scott has intimated that he does not hold himself bound to respect the orders of the Major General commanding. It seems therefore that the difficulties arising from the etiquette of this business are not removed by the rejection of the bill to abolish the office, and the ratification of the appointment by the Senate. It must probably be known to most of our readers, that a nicely balanced question, was for a long time agitated between Generals Scott and Gaines, as to priority of rank. It was thought by the President that the appointment of Gen. Macomb would settle this perplexing question; but it seems not to have had the desired effect: Mr. Adams still finds himself in hot water in relation to this business.

Shocking accident.....Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes, while riding through the village of Brooklyn, New York, on the 11th inst. in a small wagon, the horse got frightened, ran away, upset the wagon, killed Mrs. R. and badly wounded Mr. R. Mrs. R's. neck was broken; Mr. R's. skull was fractured, and an arm and rib broken, and was not expected to live.

Guilford.—In this county, Jonathan Parker is out for the senate; Francis L. Simpson and Geo C. Mendenhall, are announced for the commons.

Gold.—We have heard, at divers times and from various sources, that a good deal of *gold* has of late been found in Guilford county: one man *guessed* not short of twenty thousand dollars worth had been found during the last year; while others have assured us of their belief, that had those who have followed digging for gold, bestowed the *same degree of labor* on their corn-fields, they could at this time have shown more money than all their gold-diggings have enabled them to realize. However this may be, there are at this time a considerable number of men employed in working the mines in that county; and, as far as we can learn, gold enough is found to encourage them to continue their labors. The Greensboro' Patriot *thinks* at least ten thousand dollars worth of gold has been found in that county since the 1st of September last; but we have seen and heard enough of this kind of business, to know that any estimate of the quantity found in any considerable extent of country, where there are a number of mines, the number of hands employed at each of which fluctuates daily from one to twenty, must be vague, and not to be depended on.

Arrangements have been entered into for celebrating the 4th of July in Greensborough: Alfred E. Hanner, Esq. is to deliver an oration; and Ralph Gorrell, Esq. to read the Declaration of Independence.

Lawyers.—Daniel M. Barringer, of Cabarrus county; James G. Rowe, of Onslow; James B. [illegible] of Bladen; and Patrick Murphey, of New Hanover; have been [illegible] by the Supreme Court, at its present session, to practise law in the county courts of this state.

U. S. Treasurer.—Judge Savage, of N. York, having declined the acceptance of the office of United States Treasurer, the President has appointed Gen. *William Clark*, of Pennsylvania, to that situation. 'This 'Gen. Wm. Clark' is the same personage who was last winter, turned out of the office of Treasurer of Pennsylvania, by the legislature of that state: this, we should suppose, was but a sorry recommendation of the man to the President, for Treasurer of the Union. But the appointment is only a flout, thrown out by the President against the Jackson Legislature of Pennsylvania. Such splenetic, vaporish ebulitions of spite, are, however, perfectly characteristic of the man.

We are glad to learn that Mr. *Henry Tarr*, of Lincoln county, who, it was stated in our paper a few weeks past, was dangerously stabbed by a man named Rumgarner, whom he had in custody under a warrant for assault and battery, is in a fair way to recover.

In addition to what we have heretofore published in relation to the state of crime in Lincoln county, we have heard of a horse having been stolen, and a man *robbed*; but as no *lives* were lost, it may not be worth our while to go into particulars.

While on this subject, it occurs to us that we have recently seen it mentioned *by a paper in this state*, apparently with much surprize, that "300 convicts have been pardoned out of the prisons in New-York, during the last year." Now we think this editor need not borrow alarm from abroad, if he will but look at the state of crime at home. There are, to be sure, but few "convicts pardoned *out* of prison" in North Carolina; but if *justice* could have fair play, our prisons would not go long untenanted. Indeed, as it is, we are told that in a neighboring county one half the guilty go "unwhipt of justice," for want of jail-room.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: I believe it is customary to make known to the world, through the medium of newspapers, things out of the common course of nature: I will therefore mention a fact, which you can make such use of as you may think fit.

On the 4th June, a sow belonging to Mr. Daniel Orrell, near Abbott's creek meeting-house, Davidson county, brought forth a pig which had two noses, two faces, three under jaws and sets of teeth, three tongues, two eyes, two ears, and a bladder of considerable size in the centre of the forehead: otherwise it was formed like common pigs, but unusually large, weighing nearly 5*lbs*. It lived about 24 hours.

June 17, 1828. E.

Indiana....We give the following ballotings for President, in the state of Indiana, in addition to what has already appeared in our paper. Indiana, it will be recollected, is *claimed* by the Adams folks; we shall soon see how little reason they have for preferring such a claim:

In Grange county, 860 votes for Jackson; 314 for Adams; and 30 neutral.

In Green county, an old Revolutionary officer writes that Gen. Jackson will get three-fourths of the votes there.

In Washington county, 454 for Jackson, 195 for Adams.

In Lawrence county, 357 for Jackson, 52 for Adams.

Bartholomew county, 217 for Jackson, 90 for Adams.

Shelby county, 170 for Jackson, 60 for Adams.

Morgan county, 238 for Jackson, 78 for Adams.

De Witt Clinton.—The Grand Lodge of New York has appropriated a sum sufficient to repurchase the splendid Vases presented to this great man by the merchants of New-York, as a memento of their high respect and veneration for his gigantic talents, and his unparalleled services in the cause of internal improvements,—by reason of which New-York has been made the proud mistress of the Union,—which were lately suffered to be sold by the sheriff: they are to be presented back to the family.

Green corn.—The editor of the Cheraw Spectator had a *fine mess* of Green Corn presented to him on the 9th inst.; and the editor of the Petersburg Old Dominion had *two ears* given him the same day.....all for Jackson. Maj. Noah can very easily take Petersburg and Cheraw in his route, when he comes to get a taste of the Salisbury asparagus.

N. B. Fine, well-grown *cucumbers*, were brought to Salisbury for sale, two weeks since.

Cotton.—In Edgecombe county, says the Tarboro Press, on the farm of Maj. Cherry, there is now to be seen several stalks of cotton of last year's crop, which are again in a forward state of vegetation, and appear as fresh and thriving as those of this year's growth: such are the *fruits* of the late remarkably mild winter.

Two or three *mad dogs* have been killed in Charleston.

The editor of the Yorkville Pioneer offers a *premium* to all those of his customers who shall pay off their accounts before the first week in August. A broad hint.

Mr. *Rochester*, our Charge d'Affaires near Guatemala, whose arrival at Savannah was mentioned yesterday, is stated in the *Georgian* of the 12th inst to have returned, from a conviction that under existing circumstances, the residence there of a diplomatic agent from the United States would not only be useless but impolitic, and that our Consul there, Mr. SAVAGE, will be adequate to all our public objects.

Charleston Courier, 14th inst.

[Mr. Rochester is going back to New York with the view, no doubt, of receiving the Administration nomination for Gov. of that state. But we hope he may be disappointed.] ED. CARO.

Extract of a letter from Kentucky.

"Although you must be aware that the election in this state for governor has some local points mingled with the presidential election, still it will be gratifying for you to know, that the Jackson candidate, Major Barry, will succeed by upwards of 5000 majority. He has traveled in almost every county, addressing the people in animated and republican style, and with complete success. Our members of congress will be on in a few days, and will, in person, visit every elector—not a vote will be lost. You have read Metcalfe's milk and water address, its tone is very desponding; Barry has the advantage of him in stump oratory, and is a florid engaging speaker. The war will be hot, but not doubtful; it is a fair bet, that our majority is 8000, and a very good bet, that Barry goes in with 5000."

Noah.

Latest news of Solomon Southwick, Esq.

In the last Albany Observer we find the following gratifying intelligence:

"I am through Divine Providence, still alive, in good health and spirits, and am now engaged in preparing an Address, to be delivered at Le Roy, on the 4th of July, in which I hope to show that not only Free Masonry, but all Secret Combinations, are at war with our free institutions."

So there is every prospect that Solomon will be alive and kicking when the Adams men have courage to nominate a candidate for governor. *Noah.*

Col. King.—This gentleman, who went to Arkansas on his own business, eluded the pursuit of Garlinghouse & Bates, who were sent to apprehend him for the supposed abduction of Morgan, as he did not wish to be carried in *durance vile* so long a distance. He has however, returned to Niagara county, New York, and addressed the following card to the gentlemen who pursued him:

A CARD—*To Messrs. Garlinghouse and Bates*.—The undersigned asks leave to inform them that he has returned to the county of Niagara, where he can be found, and is ready to transact any business that they may have with him.

WILLIAM KING.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 26th ultimo, Mr. Foot, of Connecticut, offered the following resolutions, which were, at his request, laid on the table:

Resolved, That the assault made by Russel Jarvis, within the walls of the Capitol, upon the Private Secretary of the President, charged with the delivery of an Executive message to the Senate, *when in session*, is a contempt of the sovereign power of the Nation, and breach of privilege of the Senate.

Resolved, That the assault made by Duff Green, Printer for the Senate, in one of the Committee rooms, on the person of E. V. Sparhawk, one of the Reporters, is a contempt and breach of privilege.

Specie Payments.—We learn from an unquestionable source (one of the Directors) that the State Bank of North Carolina has paid, during the last four weeks, Specie, Drafts on the North, Notes of the Bank of the United States, and Notes of other Banks equally as good, to the amount upwards of 100,000 dollars. We mention this as an act of justice to the Bank, in consequence of the late publications in the Star on the subject of the depreciation of the local Bank Notes

Raleigh Star.

The Tariff.—The Milledgeville Southron recommends that a Congress assemble from all the States opposed to a protecting Tariff, in order to devise and recommend such measures, consistent with the Constitution, as may be best calculated to protect them against the operation of the Act.

From Peru.—Extract of a letter from Lima, dated March 20. "The Congress has been in session for the last eight months, during the greater part of the time engaged in revising the Constitution, which is now finished. It was yesterday signed by the President, Lamar, and on the 25th, is to be ratified by the people. The party in favor of Bolivar in this city, is very small."

Mexico.....By the Apollo, of Boston, thirty days from Tampico, intelligence is received that a Spanish fleet under Com. Laborde was daily expected. A fort had been commenced at the bar, by orders from the Government, which was collecting all the force that could be mustered to oppose him. Three days only were allowed the old Spaniards to remove. The place was healthy.

Central America, according to accounts received at New York, is in a very unsettled state. Grenada had revolted, and was opposed by the inhabitants of Leon.

Duelists.—The King of Prussia has ordered the Count de Lobenstat, convicted of assassination in a late duel, to be imprisoned for life, and deprived of all his honors—others concerned have been sentenced to confinement for various periods, among them the Count's second, Poppe, who is popped into durance for twenty-five years.

Married,

In Gwinnet county, Georgia, at the residence of Adam Hoyle, Esq. on Thursday evening, the 24th April last, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. *Thomas H. Jones*, of Lincoln county, N. C. to Miss. *Margaret H. Hoyle*, eldest daughter of Adam Hoyle, formerly of Lincoln county, N. Carolina.

DIED,

In Warrenton, on the 23d inst. after a lingering illness, in the 71st year of his age, the Rev. Elijah Brainerd; this is one more of our revolutionary soldiers, who, after having lost his fortune and even spilt his blood in the defence of our liberty, has, though severely wounded, been obliged to work unremittingly to support a large family.

In Wadesborough, Anson county, on the 16th inst. Thomas Chambers, Esq. of this county, aged 32 years.

OBITUARY.....COMMUNICATED.

Relentless death has again afflicted the christian association, by removing from us one of our most useful and dearest fellow-inhabitants of Lincoln county, North Carolina.—Mr. *Henry Ramsouer*, who died on the 30th of May last, at his own residence, in the north western neighbourhood of Lincolnton. On the day following, his remains were committed to the earth, under an immense crowd, who thronged around the silent grave, to pay a last tribute of respect to his departed worth. On this occasion, the Rev. H. Græber delivered two appropriate discourses, the one in the German, and the other in the English language, on 2d Timothy, 4, 7, 8. His constitution had been gradually declining for a considerable time, but more particularly so during the last seven weeks of his temporary life; to which he submitted, amidst the pains he suffered, with much patience and christian fortitude; till it finally pleased the most High to let him sink into the arms of death, when aged 58 years, 4 months and 13 days. He was indeed exemplary to his fellow-men; for aught we know, he died not only in peace with them, but also as we sincerely believe in peace with God; who has laid up for him a crown of righteousness that fadeth not away. The great, the universal sorrow which pervaded our neighbourhood, when the death of this good man was announced reminded us forcibly of the weakness of all earthly ambition, of the pride and vanity of this world, compared with the exalted virtues of a man so much beloved by all those who had the pleasure of enjoying his acquaintance.

"A good man has sunk to rest:
At peace with God and deeply mourned of men,
He laid him down to rest—to wake in heaven again."

The Markets.

Fayetteville, June 11.—Cotton, 10 to 10½; Beef, fresh in market, 3 cents; Bacon, 7 to 8; peach brandy, 45 to 50; apple do. 33 to 37; flour, 4 a 4½; whiskey, 25 a 30.....United States bank notes, 6½ to 7 per cent. premium; Bills on the North, 60 days 5½ to 6½ per c't. pre.

Charleston, June 13.—Upland cotton 10 a 12; whiskey, 24 to 26; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 24; sugar, 8 to 9; molasses, 30 to 31 cents; bacon, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 25 to 28; beeswax, 22; coffee, 15 to 17; hyson tea, 100 to 105; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115—West India do. 75 to 80.....North Carolina bills, 7 to 8 per cent. dis; Georgia do. 1½ to 1¾ per cent. ditto.

Cotton has been in brisker demand the last than the previous week, and sales have been effected at the full price of our quotations.

Cheraw, June 13.—Cotton, 8 to 10½; bacon 7 a 8; flour 5; peach brandy 40 to 45; apple do. 35 to 40; whiskey 30 to 35; pork 4 to 5; tallow 9 to 10.

Camden, June 14.—Cotton, middling to fair, 9 to 10; fair to good, 8½ to 9; for very prime, 10½ cents have been paid.

New-York, June 13.—COTTON: the sales, since our last amount to about 1100 bales—consisting of 700 Tennessee and New-Orleans at 10¾ to 13½ cents; 250 Uplands at 10¾ a 12, and 150 Alabama at 11 a 12 cents.

Albert Torrence

IS under the necessity of requesting all those indebted to him, to *call* and make payment; otherwise he will call on them.....by deputy. *Verbum sat.* 3t22

Salisbury, June 19th, 1828.

NOTICE.—That on the 11th instant, my wife *Ann*, left my bed and board without any provocation: this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts which she may contract. JAMES K. McCALEB.

Cabarrus county, June 20th, 1828. 3t22

EAGLE HOTEL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Establishment has undergone very extensive repairs and improvements, and is now open for the reception of Company. No expense or pains have been spared to meet public expectation and to render the Hotel comfortable.

The Subscriber assures those who may favor him with their company, that every effort will be made by him to render the house pleasant.

June 2, 1828. 4t22 E. P. GUION.

Mr. P. Barry's School.

WE the undersigned, who attended the examination of the pupils of Mr. P. Barry, last week, in this place, consider it due to his care and industry to express our particular gratification at the manner in which the scholars acquitted themselves. They were generally small, and most of them new beginners; yet the accuracy with which they answered the questions proposed to them in their various studies,—Geography, History, &c., evidenced considerable progress, and reflected credit on themselves and on their indefatigable teacher. We were also much gratified at the handsome manner in which the larger boys acquitted themselves in declamation.

R. M. SAUNDERS,
CHS FISHER.
ROBERT MACNAMARA,
JNO BEARD, Jun.
JUNIUS SNEED,
DAN'L. MEENAN.

June 23d, 1828. 1w

Dr. Chambers's Medicine

FOR INTEMPERANCE.

FROM the Philadelphia Monthly Journal of Medicine and Surgery, edited by N. R. Smith, M. D. Professor of Surgery in the University of Maryland:

"Chambers' medicine for the relief of drunkards, has been used with success near Louisville, in the cases of several negroes. *It completely reformed them of their vice.*"

The following is from a circular signed by JOHN RODGERS, JOHN KIMBALL, & FREISE DEARBORN, *Esqrs. Selectmen of Exeter*:—"We would suggest the propriety of making an appropriation from the license tax for the purchase of Chambers's medicine. We have placed a quantity of this article in the hands of our Physicians, who administer it free of expense to all who will take it, and we are happy to have it in our power to state, that more than twenty of our most confirmed drunkards have taken it, and those who have completed their course, have been cured by it, and restored to their friends and to usefulness in Society."

In every case where it has been tried in Portsmouth and its vicinity, (from 30 to 40) it has not been known to fail effecting a cure.

It is prepared only by Dr James H. Hart, and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers, at their office, in Rutgers' Medical College, and at the Medical Store of Dr. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber street, New-York. The medicine is put up in letter packages, sufficient for an individual case, accompanied with directions, and can be sent by mail—price $5. All orders enclosing the usual price, postage paid, will receive immediate attention. Those who are unable to pay, on personal application of the individual at our office, the medicine will be administered gratis.

CAUTION.—In consequence of the great celebrity which Dr. Chambers's medicine has acquired, there are, and doubtless will be, many spurious imitations of this valuable remedy. The public are informed that the directions accompanying the genuine medicine are signed by James H. Hart, M. D. and A. M. Fanning.

A fresh supply of the above medicine has been received, and can be had at the New-York prices, on application to Lemuel Bingham, Salisbury; William F. Cowan, merchant, Statesville; Robert Wilson, merchant, Charlotte; or the subscriber, J. McKNITT, *Agent.*

June, 1828. 2t21

Some Gentleman

OF the Bar has taken from my office, or borrowed from me on the circuit, the third vol. of Starkie on Evidence, and the second vol. of Maddock's Chancery. He will confer a favor by returning them. D. F. CALDWELL.

June 13th, 1828. 3t21

Masonic Installation.

FULTON LODGE will be installed on the 31 of July next. An Address will be delivered by Rev. Brother WM. M. GREEN, the Installing Officer. Masonic Brethren, and the citizens generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

LUECO MITCHELL,
JUNIUS SNEED,
EDW. YARBROUGH, } *Committee.*

Salisbury, June 14, 1828. 2t20

To Gold Miners.

100 lbs. of *pure Quicksilver*, just received, and for sale, by E. WILLEY & Co.

Salisbury, June 10th, 1828. 18

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of *Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.* as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver *Watches*; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of *Military Goods*. Also, all kinds of *Silver-Ware*, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of *Watches Repaired*, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street.

ROBERT WYNNE.

Salisbury, May 26, 1828. 16

Entertainment.

THE subscriber has removed from the house formerly owned by Capt. *Robert Worke*, dec'd. to the house lately occupied by Mr. David Porter, in the east end of the town; where he will continue his TAVERN. He sincerely thanks his friends and the public for the patronage heretofore extended to him; and he solicits the continuance of their favors.

He pledges his unremitting attention to his business, and kindness to those who may be pleased to call upon him. 12 W. KERR.

Statesville, Iredell co. N. C. April 14, 1828.

Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, *wholesale and retail*, SPUN COTTON, Number 6 to 15, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to

J. MURPHY, *Agent.*

Salisbury, May 5, 1828. [12]

Revolutionary Claims.

An act for the relief of certain surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That each of the surviving officers of the army of the Revolution in the Continental Line, who was entitled to half pay by the resolve of October twenty-first, seventeen hundred and eighty, be authorized to receive, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in said line, according to his rank in the line, to begin with the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life: *Provided*, that, under this act, no officer shall be entitled to receive a larger sum than the full pay of a Captain in said line.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, that, whenever any of said officers has received money of the United States, as a pensioner, since the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, aforesaid, the sum so received shall be deducted from what said officer would, otherwise, be entitled to, under the first section of this act; and every pension to which said officer is now entitled, shall cease after the passage of this act.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, that every surviving non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, in said army, who enlisted therein for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination, and thereby became entitled to receive a reward of eighty dollars, under a resolve of congress, passed May fifteenth, seventeen hundred and seventy-eight, shall be entitled to receive his full monthly pay in said service, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life: *Provided*, that no non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, in said army, who is now on the pension list of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, that the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, be paid to the officer or Soldier entitled thereto, or to their authorized attorney, at such places and days as the Secretary may direct; and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay; nor shall any officer or Soldier receive the same, until he furnish to said Secretary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same, in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay allowed by this act shall not in any way be transferable, or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, but shall inure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer or soldier entitled to the same by this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, that so much of said pay as accrued by the provisions of this act, before the third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, shall be paid to the officers and soldiers entitled to the same, as soon as may be, in the manner and under the provisions before mentioned; and the pay which shall accrue after said day, shall be paid semi annually, in like manner, and under the same provisions.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
S. SMITH,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Approved: 15 May, 1828.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
May 28, 1828. }

The "Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," approved on the 15th day of May, 1828, (of which the foregoing is a copy,) will be carried into effect under the following regulations:

Each officer claiming under the act, will transmit to the secretary of the treasury a declaration, according to the form hereunto annexed, marked A, and each *non-commissioned officer, musician*, and *private*, according to the form marked B, accompanied by the oath of two respectable witnesses, as to his identity, which oath is to be taken before a justice of the peace, or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths in the state or territory in which he resides, and authenticated under the seal of the court of the county in which the oath was administered, as shown in the said forms.

Each officer will also transmit his commission, if in existence and attainable, and each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, his discharge; which documents, after being registered, will be returned. If the commission or discharge has been lost or destroyed, he will transmit such other evidence as he may possess or can obtain, corroborative of the statements set forth in his declaration.

If the evidence transmitted, taken in connexion with that afforded by the public records at Washington, be found satisfactory, the amount of two years' full pay, at the rate to which the officer or soldier was entitled, according to his rank in the line, at the close of the war, or at the time of his reduction, (as the case may be,) but in no instance exceeding the full pay of a captain of the continental line, will be transmitted to him, at the place of his residence, after deducting therefrom the amount of any pension which he may have received from the United States since the 3d day of March, 1826. He may, however, authorize any other person to receive it for him; in which case, he will execute a power of attorney, according to the annexed form, marked C, which must be acknowledged before a justice of the peace, or other magistrate, and authenticated under the seal of the court of the county, in the same manner as is already prescribed in regard to declarations. But no payment will be made to any such attorney, until he has made oath, according to the annexed form D, that the pay which he is authorized to receive is intended to enure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer or soldier whose attorney he is.

It is requested that all letters to the secretary of the treasury, on the subjects, may be endorsed on the cover, "Revolutionary Claims."

RICHARD RUSH.

[A.]

Form of a declaration to be made by the officers.

For the purpose of obtaining the benefits of an act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution," approved on the 15th of May, 1828, I ——, of ——, in the county of —— in the state of ——, do hereby declare that I was an officer in the continental line of the army of the revolution, and served as such, [here insert, to the end of the war, or (as the case may be) to the time when the arrangement of the army provided by the resolves of congress of the 3d and 21st of October, 1780, was carried into effect, and was reduced under that arrangement,] at which period I was a —— in the —— regiment of the —— line.

And I also declare, that I afterwards received a certificate (commonly called a commutation certificate) for a sum equal to the amount of five years' full pay; which sum was offered by the resolve of congress, of the 22d of March, 1783, instead of the half pay for life, to which I was entitled under the resolve of the 21st of October, 1780.

And I do further declare, that I have received of the United States, as a pensioner, since the 3d day of March, 1826. [Here insert, no money, or (as the case may be) that I have received, as a pensioner of the United States, since the 3d day of March, 1828, the sum of —— dollars, paid to me by the agent for paying pensions in the state of ——.] [Signed]

Before me, ——, [here insert, justice of the peace, or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] in the county of ——, in the state of ——, personally appeared, this day, —— and —— of the said county, who did, severally, make oath, that ——, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the army of the revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this —— day of ——, in the year ——. [Signed]

I, ——, clerk of the court of the county of ——, in the state of ——, do hereby certify, that ——, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, a —— [here insert, justice of the peace, or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] and duly empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this —— day of ——, in the year ——. [Signed]

[B]

Form of a declaration to be made by the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.

For the purpose of obtaining the benefits of "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution," approved on the 15th of May, 1828, I ——, of ——, in the county of ——, in the state of ——, do hereby declare that I enlisted in the continental line of the army of the revolution, for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination; at which period I was a [sergeant, corporal musician, or private, as the case may be,] in captain ——'s company, in the —— regiment of the —— line. And I also declare that I afterwards received a certificate for the reward of eighty dollars, to which I was entitled, under a resolve of Congress, passed the 15th of May, 1778.

And I further declare that I was not, on the fifteenth day of March, 1828, on the pension list of the United States. [Signed]

Before me, ——, [here insert either a justice of the peace or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] in the county of ——, in the state of ——, personally appeared, this day, ——, and ——, of the said county, who did severally make oath that ——, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the army of the revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this —— day of ——, in the year ——. [Signed]

I, ——, clerk of the court of the county of ——, in the state of ——, do certify, that ——, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, a —— [justice of the peace, or as the case may be,] and duty empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this —— day of ——, in the year ——. [Signed]

—

[C.]

Form of a Power of Attorney.

Know all men by these presents, that I, ——, of ——, in the county of ——, in the state of ——, do hereby constitute and appoint ——, my true and lawful attorney, with a power of substitution, for me, and in my name, to receive from the United States the amount of pay now due to me, under the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, approved 15th May, 1826, as a —— in the —— regiment of the —— line of the army of the revolution.

Witness my hand and seal, this —— day of ——, in the year ——.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of ——

[Signed] [L. S.]

Before me, ——, a justice of the peace in the county of ——, in the state of ——, personally appeared, this day, ——, whose name is subscribed to the foregoing power of attorney, and acknowledged the same to be his act and deed.

Witness my hand, this —— day of ——, in the year ——. [Signed]

I, ——, clerk of the court of the county of ——, in the state of ——, do hereby certify, that ——, before whom the foregoing power of attorney was acknowledged, is a justice of the peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this —— day of——, in the year

—

[D.]

Form of Affidavit to be taken by Attorneys.

Before me, ——, a justice of the peace in the county of ——, in the —— of ——, personally appeared this day, ——, the attorney named in the foregoing power of attorney, and made oath that the same was not given to him by reason of any transfer, or of any attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, of the pay therein authorized to be received, but that the said pay is intended to inure wholly to the personal benefit of the person by whom the said power was executed.

Witness my hand, this —— day of ——, in the year ——.

Before me,—— , [here insert either a justice of the peace or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] in the county of ——, in the state of ——, personally appeared, this day, —— and ——, of the said county, who did, severally, make oath, that ——, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the army of the revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this——day of ——, in the year——. [Signed]

I, ——, clerk of the court of the county of ——, in the state of ——, do hereby certify, that —— before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, [here insert either a justice of the peace or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] and duly empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this —— day of ——, in the year ——. [Signed] 8t27

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

E. WILLEY & CO.

At the sign of the Mortar and Pestle, Salisbury, N.C.

HAVING frequently been solicited to publish a list of their *Medicines, Drugs, Paints, Colours*, &c. for the benefit of the public, present the following, as comprising the principal part of their present assortment:

Acid Muriatic
Nitric
Sulphuric
Lemon
Acetic
Tartaric
Alcohol
Aloes
Alum
Æthiops Mineral
Ammonia Carb.
Liq. Vol.
Antimony Crude
Pulv.
Glass
Arrow-Root Indian
Arsenic
Asphaltum
Assafœtida
Anodyne Liq. of Hoff.
Allspice
Æther Sulphuric
Aqua Fortis
Rosæ
Balsam Copaiva
Peruvian
Tolutan
Barbadoes Tar.
Bacc. Juniperi.
Borax
Brimstone
Camphor
Castor
Cantharides
Creta Praeparata
Calomel
Cochineal
Corrosive Sublimate
Crocus Martis
Cocus Indicus
Cubebs
Cobolt or Fly Stone
Colocynth Pulv.
Cloves
Chamomile Flowers
Cinnabar Factitious
Cream Tartar
Conserve of Roses
Cortex Cinnamon
Peru Flav.
Rub.
Aurant.
Sassafras
Cascarilla
Canella Alb.
Cortex Mezereon
Simarouba
Cornu Cervi Rasp'd
Dover's Powders
Extract of Bark
Cicutae
Henbane
Jalap
Belladona
Gentian
Liquorice
Catechu
Spruce
Liquorice
do. refin'd
Essence of Bergamot
Cinnamon
Lemon
Hemlock
Peppermint
Tansey
Winter Green
Mustard
Ens. Veneris
Elixir Paregoric
Vitriol
Emp. Adhaesivum
Cantharides
Roborans
Hydrargyri
Simplex
Diachylon
Mahy's
Fol. Digitalis
Senna Alex.
Uva Ursi
Juniperi Sabini
Flores Benzoin
Martialis
Zinci
Sulphuris
Ferri Carbonas
Phosphas
Gum Ammoniac
Arabic
Tragacanth
Copal
Eleni
Guaiacum
Galbanum
Gamboge
Elastic
Aloes Soc.
Benzoin
Kino
Gum Shell Lac
Myrrh
Olibanum
Scamony
Thus
Mastic
Galls Aleppo
Hellebore Nig.
Alb.
Hive Syrup
Isinglass
Ipecacuanha
Lapis Calaminaris
Lac Sulphur
Lunar Caustic
Laudanum
Almonds
Pulegii
Oil of Lavender
Cloves
Rhodium
Castor
Sweet
Sassafras
Spike
Rosemary
Cinnamon
Hemlock
Tansey
Pip. Mnt.
Otto of Roses
Opium Turkey
Oxide Bismuth
Oxymel Squills
Ointments
Pearlash
Pearl barley
Pipe Clay English
Pepper Long
Cayenne
Black
Pills Anderson's
Lee's
Hooper's
Pills Jacob's
Comp. Assafœ.
Rhubarb
Precipitate Red
White
Petrol Barbadensis
Poladelphis
Phosphorus
Potash
Potassae Sulphas
Pitch Burgunda
Quassia Rasp'd
Quicksilver
Quinine Sulphate
Mixture
Rad Rhei
Pulv.
Iris Flav.
Mezereon
Scillæ
Zinzibar
ditto Pulv.
Valerian
Seneka
Anchusa
Spigelia Marilandica
Angelica
Serpentaria Virga
Columbo
Columbo Pulv.
Glycyrrhiza
Curcuma Longa
Galangal
Gentian
Ginseng
Sarsaparilla
Elecampane
Althea
Colchicum
Jalap Pulv.
Ipecacuanha Pulv.
Rosin White
Yellow
Seed Anisé
Sweet Fennel
White Mustard
Black ditto
Caraway
Coriander
Cardamom
Sugar of Lead
Sanford's Bark
Sodae Sup. Carb.
Phosphas
Soda Powders
Seidlitz Powders
Spermaceti
Spirits of Nitre dulc
of Wine
of Lavender Com.
of Turpentine
of Hartshorn
of Camphor
Sal. Epsom
Martis
Glauber
Rochell
Diureticus
Tartar
Cheltenham
Nitre
Ammoniac Ref.
ditto Crude
Saffron Spanish
American
Oiled
Stirax Liquid
Calamite
Stanni Pul.
Tartar Emetic
Ammoniated
Turpentine Venice
Tapioca
Turner's Cerate
Tinct. Assafœtida
Aloes c. Myrrh
Cantharides
Aloes
Peruvian Bark
Digitalis
Rhubarb
Cinnamon
Guaiacum
Huxham's Bark
Iodine
Colchicum
Termeric
Capsicum
Lichen Islandicus
Mace
Manna Flake
Magnesia Carb.
Calc.
Musk
Nutmegs
Nux Vomica
Oil Aniseed
Croton
Worm Seed
Serpentaria Virg.
Muriate Steel
Musk
Galls
Valerian
Red Saunders
Opium
Blood Root
Vitriol White
Blue
Wine, Antimonial.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Rogers' vegetable pulmonic detergent, for coughs, colds, and consumptions.
Bateman's Drops
Godfrey's Cordial
British Oil
Turlington's Balsam
Stoughton's Bitters
Aromatic ditto
Steer's Opodeldoc
Henry's Magnesia
Roger's Vegetable
Harlaem Oil, or
Medicamentum.

SUNDRIES.

Medicine chests
Camel hair'd pencils
Court plasters
Gold leaf
Silver ditto
Gold Bronze
Silver ditto
Copper ditto
Hatter's bow strings
Black & red ink powder
Liquid Ink
India ditto
Clark's indelible ditto
Perkins' ditto ditto
Patent Lint
Lampwicks
Lancet cases
Com. Mortars & Pestles
Polishing Powders
Pill boxes
Tooth brushes
Tooth powders
Pomatum
Fancy paper
Swiss Glue
Castile soap
Windsor ditto
Naples ditto
Transparent soap
Washball ditto
White ditto
Cephalic snuff
Strewing Smalt
Fine and coarse sponge
Pumice stone
White leather skins
Apoth. scales & weights
Poland starch
American ditto
Twine
Vanilla beans
Tonqua ditto
White wax
Yellow ditto
Bay ditto
Red sealing ditto
White chalk
Red ditto
French ditto
Cologne water
Antique oil
Macassar oil
Eye-stones
Eye-water
Rotten stone
Lamp oil
Bole armeni
Tapers
Lemon juice
Hull's Trusses.
Macoboy ditto
Scotch ditto
Snuff boxes

EARTHEN-WARE.

½ gal. cerate pots
1 qt. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
Gallipots assorted
Pill tiles

PAINTS, COLOURS, &c.

White lead
Red ditto
Black ditto
Venetian red
Spanish brown
Chromic yellow
Chromic green
Ivory black
Yellow Ocre
Crocus martis
Flake white
Paris white
Rose pink
Cochineal
Chinese vermillion
Prussian blue
Figured ditto
Spanish indigo
American ditto
Black varnish
Copal varnish
Madder
Copperas
Turkey umber
Terra de sienna
Termeric
Ground fustic
Logwood in stick
ditto ground
Litharge
Red saunders
Nicaragua
Verdigris
Vitrioli colcothar
Spanish whiting
Arnatto
Lamp black

GLASS.

2 Gals. Specie Bottles
1 do. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
1 qt. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
1 gal. Tincture Bottles
½ do. do. do.
1 qt. do. po.
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
6 oz. do. do.
4 do. Tincture Bottles
2 do. do. do.
1 do. do. do.
1 qt. salt mouth'd
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
Graduating measures
Phials assorted
Funnels
Nipple shells
Breast pipes
Bed urinals
Mortars and pestles
Pungent bottles
Retorts
Peg lamps

INSTRUMENTS

Evan's Lancets
Common do
Spring do.
Gum do.
Scalpels
Lancet phlemes
Teeth drawers
Forceps
Seton needles
Gum elast. Catheters
Stomach Tubes
Wax Bougies
Metallic Bougies.
Gum elastic do.
Female Syringes
Male do.
Clyster pipes
Spatulas.

June 9th, 1828. 18

Commited to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, a negro Boy, who says his name is BILL, belongs to Ezekiel Trotman, of Alabama, and ran away below Fayetteville. He is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, rather light complected, between 22 and 25 years old: no particular marks perceptible on him. His owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

CHARLES PHELPS, *Jailor.*
Wilkesboro', May 30, 1828. 17

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderte terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is repectfully solicited, by their obt servt JOHN H. DE CARTERET.
Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 62

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, A. D. 1828; Jane Weaver *vs.* William Weaver: Petition for Divorce. It this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant if this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinan and Raleigh Star for six weeks, that he be and appear before the judge of our next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the petition be heard ex parte. 6wt23

Witness, H. Giles, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1828. HY. GILES, *C. S. C.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

M. Achille Murat, the son of the late King of Naples, and nephew of Bonaparte, advertises in the Florida Advocate that he will practise as Counsellor at Law in all the Courts of the Territory. A curious, but not unprecedented revolution in the fortunes of an individual—once a Prince in Europe, now a lawyer in America. Like Dionysius of old once a King of Syracuse, afterwards a School-master in Corinth. The man who has a proper sense of respect for himself thinks it no derogation to be useful in the pursuit of an honorable profession. Fortune can never altogether desert him, if he remain true to himself. One of the most distinguished men in this country (Albert Gallatin) was a native of Geneva. Listening Senates have been instructed by his wisdom, and the Ministers of Kings have deemed it an honor to correspond with him. No country on the Globe presents so many inducements to the enterprizing emigrant to exert their faculties, as the United States. She opens her arms to receive the wanderer. She cherishes, animates and rewards him.—*Comp.*

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One hundred and sixty acres of unimproved land, adjoining the town of Tallahassee, in Florida, recently sold at public sale, for *nineteen thousand six hundred and ninety-one dollars.*

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Emigrants.—The ship Jefferson, Cormick, at this port, last week, from Havre, brought out 174 Swiss emigrants, men, women, and children. Their appearance and deportment give assurance that they will benefit both themselves and the country by the change. Between 500 and 600 Swiss emigrants also arrived at New-York. Applications for passage are more than the American vessels can accommodate; from one district of Switzerland nearly 6000 persons were arranging to embark for America.

Baltimore American.

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CULTURE OF CELERY.

Mr. Knight from experience recommends planting celery at greater distances than is usually done, and covering the beds into which the young seedlings are first removed with half rotten dung, overspread to the depth of two inches with mould, and to keep them very moist. Mr. Wedgwood finds that seedling plants do best to remain in the beds till of considerable size.

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A horse in Easton, Pa. with harness on ran away, entered the dwelling house of Mrs. Brown, and went up stairs in the second story. "Continuing his travels a little farther, he tumbled down a stair-case, broke the bannisters, and with a terrible crash came rolling into the kitchen, causing no small dismay and scattering of the family—and a great derangment of the supper table.

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New Stage Coach.—We have been gratified, says the Albany Advertiser, at seeing a newly constructed stage coach, the property of E. Young of this city. Seats placed outside the carriage, in front and rear, so that it will carry twenty one persons. It is a very elegant and substantial piece of workmanship, worthy the inspection of the public. We understand it will be placed, this morning, in front of Washington Hall, for the view of the citizens.

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A man named Whitman has been sentenced at Philadelphia to thirty days confinement for stealing a newspaper from under a shop door.

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Unwelcome Guest.—An undertaker, by the name of John Guest, advertises in the New-York papers, that he "will be *happy* to wait on his *friends* in the line of his profession."

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The school fund of Connecticut is nearly sufficient to place a good school within reach of every family in the state. It exceeds 1,870,000 dollars, and may be expected to reach two millions at no distant day.

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The Friends.—We learn that at the great annual meeting of Friends, commonly called Quakers, the whole society divided, leaving a large majority in favour of the religious views of the followers of Mr. Hicks. We have not been able to ascertain the points which divide this ancient and respectable fraternity, but understand that one side, the minority, support the old principles of christianity, while the new-lights, or majority believe in the inspiration of Christ but not in his divinity. These are strong dividing points, if such they are.

N. Y. Enquirer.